PASSAGES FROM THE PROSE WRITINGS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD, 12mo., pp. viii. 333. Mac-

Mr. Matthew Arnold quotes an objection made to his writings on the score of a want of coherent philosophic method. There are fixed and philoophic ideas, obvious enough in the whole general tendency of bis critical essays; and if he does not think it worth while to protest against the charge to which he good-naturedly refers, it is perhaps because he considers the systematic arrangement of his principles a matter of very little consequence in a publication like the present A volume of short extracts, seldom overpassing one or two pages, could hardly be taken from the orks of a more rigidly methodical philosopher without committing injustice. But the selections now before us, since they are put forth by Mr. Arnold's publishers, must have been made with his approval if not by his own hand, and they may be med to give not only a fair sample of his polished and graceful style and the delicate and acute turn of his mind, but also a faithful exhibition of his principles of criticism. What he says of "systematic judgments" deserves to be read at the be-

Many and diverse must be the judgments passed mon every great poet, upon every considerable writer. There is the judgment of enthusiasm and many and recease poet, upon every considerable writer. There is the judgment of enthusiasm and admiration, which proceeds from ardent youth, easily fired, eager to find a hero and to worship him. There is the judgment of gratifude and sympathy, which proceeds from those who find in an author what helps them, what they want, and who rate him at a very high value accordingly. There is the judgment of ignorance, the judgment of incompatibility, the judgment of envy and jealousy. Finally there is the systematic judgment, and this judgment is the most worthless of all. The sharp sentiny of envy and jealousy may bring real faults to light. The indgments of incompatibility and ignorance are instructive, whether they reveal necessary clefts of separation between the experiences of different sorts of people, or reveal simply the narrowness and bounded view of those who judge. But the systematic judgment is altogether unprofitable. Its author has not really his eye upon the professed object of his criticism at all, but upon something else which he wants to prove by means of that object. He neither really tells us, therefore, anything about the object, nor anything about his own ignorance of the object. He never fairly looks at it, he is looking at something else, Perhaps if he looked at it straight and full, looked at it simply, he might be able to pass a good judgment on it. As it is, all he tells us is that he is no genuine critic, but a man with a system, an advocate.

he tells us is that he is no genuine critic, but a man with a system, an advocate.

Here is the fault of Professor Hermann Grimm, and of his Berlin lectures on Goethe. The Pro-fessor is a man with a system; the lectures are a piece of advocacy. Professor Grimm is not looking straight at "the greatest poet of all times and of all peoples"; he is looking at the necessities, as to literary glory, of the new German empire.—" Mixed Essars."

Mr. Arnold, as we all know, is the apostle of high culture, and he applies the same test indicated by that term not only to literature, but to politics, society, philosophy and religion. All these fields of thought and action are represented in this vol-ume of "Passages," and so closely are they connected in his mind that the distribution of the ex-

this brilliant and select cotene, a flight of Corinthian leading articles, and an irruption of Mr. G. A. Sala. Clearly this is not what will do us good. The very same faults, -the want of sensitiveness of intellectual conscience, the disbelief in right reason, the deslike of authority,-which have himdered our having an academy and have worked inpuriously in our literature, would also hinder us from making our academy, if we established it, one which would really correct them." The subject is touched again in the following passage:

THE NOTE OF PROVINCIALITY.

In a preduction which we have all been reading lately, a production stamped throughout with a literary quality very rare in this country,—privanity; in this production, the work of a man never to be named by any son of Oxford without sympathy a man who alone in Oxford of his generation, alone of many generations, conveyed to us in his genus that same charm, that same ineffable sentiment, which this exquisite place itself conveys.—I mean Dr. Newman,—an expression is frequently used which is more common in theological than in literary language, but which seems to be fitted to be of general service; the note of antiquity, the rote of sancity, and so on. Adopting this expressive word, I say that in the bulk of the intelestent work of a nation which has no centre, no intelestant meropolis like an academy, like M. Renan's "recogized authority in matters of tome and taste,"—there is observable a note of pravinciality. Now, to get rid of provinciality is a certain stage of culture; a stage the postave result of which we must not make of too much importance, ut which is, nevertheless, indispensable; for it brings as on to the platform where alone the best and highest intellectual work can be faily sand to begin. Work done after men have reached this glatform is classical; and that is the only work which, in the long run, can stand. All the scrite in the work of men of great genius who have not lived on this platform, are due to their not having lived on it. Genius raises them to it by moments, and the perfous of there work which are immortal are done at these moments; but more of it would have been manortal if they had not reached this platform at moments only, if they had had the culture which makes men live there.—

"Essays in Criticism."

Many of Mr. Acheld's favorite expressions have become by words. "Sweetness and light' hewever. In a preduction which we have all been re-

Many of Mr. Acnold's favorite expressions have become by-words. "Sweetness and light" however.

he borrowed from Dean Swift: SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

The Greek word euphuia. a finely tempered nature gives exactly the notion of perfection as culture brings us to conceive it; a harmonious perfection, a perfection in which the characters of beauty and intelligence are both present, which unites "the two noblest of things"—as Swift, who of one of the two, at any rate, had himself all too lattle, most happily calls them in his "Battle of the Books,"—"the two noblest of things, sweetness and light." The expluse I say, is the man who tends towards sweetness and light; the appuse on the other hand, is our Philistine. The immense spiritual significance of the Greek is due to their laving been inspired with this central and happy bides of the essential character of human perfection; and Mr Bright's misconception of culture, as a smattering of Greek and Latin, comes itself, after all, from this wonderful significance of the Greeks baying affected the very machinery of our sduca-

tion, and is in itself a kind of hamage to it .- " Cul-His conceptions both of culture and of sweetnes and light are developed in the following extract:

and light are developed in the following extract:

THE SOCIAL IDEA.

Culture looks beyond machinery, culture hates hatred; culture has one great passion, the passion for sweetness and light. It has one even yet greater!—the passion for making them prevail. It is not satisfied till we all ceme to a perfect man; it knows that the sweetness and light of the few must be imperfect until the raw and unkindled masses of mannity are touched with sweetness and light. If I have not shrunk from saying that we must work for sweetness and light, so neither have I shrunk from saying that we must work for sweetness and light for as many as passible. Again and again I have insisted how those are the happy moments of humanity, how those are the marking epochs of a people's life, how those are the flowering times for literature and art and all the creative power of genius, when there is a national glow of life and thought, when the whole of society is in the fullest measure permeated by thought, sensible to beauty, intelligent and alive. Only it must be real thought and real beauty; real sweetness and real light. Plenty of neople will try to give the masses, as they call them, an intellectual food prepared and adapted in the way they think proper for the actual condition of the masses. The ordinary popular literature is an example of this way of working on the masses. Plenty of people will try to indoctrinate the masses with the set of ideas and judgments constituting the creed of their own profession or party. Our religious and political organizations give an example of this way of working on the masses. I condemn neither way; but culture works differently. It does not try to teach down to the level of inferior classes; it does not try to win them for this or that sect of its own, with ready-made judgments and watch-words. It seeks to do away with classes and sects; to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light, where they may use i THE SOCIAL IDEA.

the dull, respectable, conservative, and fat-witted " middle class," we must first read the paragraph which stands at the head of his volume :

which stands at the head of his volume:

THE MODERN SPIRIT.

Modern times find themselves with an immense system of institutions, established facts, accredited dogmas, customs, rules, which have come to them from times not modern. In this system their life has to be carried forward; yet they have a sense that this system is not of their own creation, that it by no means corresponds exactly with the wants of their actual life, that, for them, it is customary, not rational. The awakening of this sense is the awakening of the modern spirit. The modern spirit is now awake almost everywhere; the sense of want of correspondence between the new wine of the eighteenth and nineteenth enduries, and the old bottles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, or even of the sixteenth and seventeenth, almost everyone now perceives; it is no longer dangerous to aftern that this want of correspondence exists; people are even beginning to be shy of denying it. To remove this want of correspondence exists; people are even beginning to be shy of denying it. To remove this want of correspondence is leginning to be the settled endeavor of mast persons or good sense. Dissoivents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be, all of us who have any power of working; what we have to study is that we may not be acrid dissolvents of it.—" Essays in Criticism."

"Pinilstinism" is not a word of his invention, but he has given it currency in our language: THE MODERN SPIRIT.

but he has given it currency in our language :

narrowness. In truth, the English, protoundly as they have modified the old Middle-Age order, great as is the liberty which they have secured for themselves, have in all their changes proceeded, to use a familiar expression, by the rule of thumb; what was intelerably inconvenient to them they have suppressed, and as they have suppressed it, not because it was irrational, but because it was practically inconvenient, they have subpressed it, not because it was irrational, but because it was practically inconvenient, they have schom in suppressing it appealed to reason, but always, if possible, to some precedent, or form, or letter, which served as a convenient instrument for their purpose, and which saved them from the necessity of recurring to general principles. They have thus become, in a certain sense, of all people the most inaccessible to ideas and the most inpatient of them, hearise they have got on so well without them that they despise those who, not having got on as well as themselves, still make a fuss for what they themselves have done so well without. But there has certainly followed from hence, in this country, somewhat of a central depression of pure intelligence: Philistia has come to be thought by us the true Land of Promise, and it is anything but that the born lover of ideas, the born hater of commonplaces, must feet, in this country, that the sky over his head is of brass and trou.—" Essays in Criticism."

Mr. Arnold divides society into three classes, th Philistines (or middle class), Barbarians (or aristocracy), and Populace. In each class "there are a certain number of aliens, if we may call them so - persons who are mainly led, not by their class spirit, but by a general hamane spirit, by the love of human perfection ':

MIDDLE CLASS FOREIGN POLICY.

The foreigners are in no doubt as to the real authors of the policy of modern England. They know that ours is no longer a policy of Pitts and aristocracies, disposing of every movement of the hoodwinked nation to whom they dictate it; they know that our policy is now dictated by the strong middle part of England,—England happy, as Mr. Lowe, quoting Aristotle, says, in having her middle parts strong and her extremes weak; and that, though we are administered by one of our weak extremes, the aristocracy, these managers administer us, as a weak extreme naturally must, with a nervous attention to the wishes of the strong middle part, whose agents they are. It was not the ister us, as a weak extreme naturally must, with a nervous attention to the wishes of the strong middle part, whose agents they are. It was not the aristocracy which made the Crimean war; it was the strong middle part—the constituencies. It was the strong middle part which showered abuse and threats on Germany for mishauding Denmark; and when Germany grufily answered, Come and stop us, slapped its pockets, and vowed that it had never had the slightest notion of pushing matters so far as this. It was the strong middle part which, by the voice of its favorite newspapers, kept threatening Germany, after she had snapped her fingers at us, with a future chastisement from France, it is as a smarting school-boy threatens his builty with a drubbing to come from some big boy in the background. It was the strong middle part, speaking through the same newspapers, which was full of celdness, slights, and sermons for the American Federals during their late struggle; and as soon as they had succeeded, discovere I that it had always wished them well, and that nothing was so much to be desired as that the United States and we should be the fastest friends possible. Some people will say that the aristocracy was an equal oflender in this respect. Very likely; but the behavior of the strong middle part makes more impression than the behavior of a weak extreme; and the more so, because from the middle class, their fellows in numberless ways, the Americans expected sympathy, while from the aristocracy they expected none.

And, in general, the faults, with which foreigners, reproach us in the matters named,—rash engagement, intemperate threatening undignified retreat, ill-timed cordiality,—are not the faults of an aristoeracy, by nature in such concerns prudent, reticent, dignified, sensitive on the point of honor; they are rather the faults of a rich middle class,—testy, absolute, ill-acquainted with foreign matters, a little ignoble, very dull to perceive when it is making itself ridiculous.—"Friendship's Garland."

AMERICA.

Our society distributes itself into Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace; and America is just ourselves, with the Barbarians quite left out, and the Populace nearly. This leaves the Philistines for the great bulk of the nation;—a livelier sort of Philistine than ours, and with the pressure and false ideal of our Barbarians taken away, but left all the more to himself and to have his full swing. And as we have found that the strongest and most vital part of English Philistinism was the Puritan and Hebraizing middle class, and that its Hebraizing keeps it from culture and totality, so it is notorious that the people of the United States issues from this class, and reproduces its tendencies,—its narrow conception of man's spiritual range and of his one thing needful. From Maine to Florida and back again, all America Hebraizes. Difficult as it is to speak of a people merely from what one reads, yet that, I think, one may witaout much fear of contradiction say. I mean, when in the United States any spiritual side in man is wakened to activity, it is generally the religious side and the religious side in a narrow way. Social reformers go to Moses or St Paul for their doctrines, and have no notion there is anywhere else to go to; carnest young men at schools and universities, instead of conceiving sal-AMERICA. for their doctrines, and have no notice there is anywhere else to go to; carnest young men at schools and universities, instead of conceiving salvation as a harmonious perfection only to be won by unreservedly cultivating many sides in us, conceive of it in the old Puritan fashion, and fling themselves ardently upon it in the old, false ways of this fashion, which we know so well, and such as Mr. Hammond, the American revivalist, has lately at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle been refreshing our memory with.—" Culture and Anarchy."

Heaven forbid that I should speak in dispraise of that unique and most English class which Mr. Charles Summer extols,—the large class of gentlemen, not of the landed class or of the nobility, but cultivated and refined. They are a seemly product of the energy and of the power to rise in our race. Without, in general, rank and splendor and wealth and luxury to polish them, they have made their own the high standard of life and manners of an aristocratic and refined class. Not having all the dissipations and distractions of this class, they are much more seriously alive to the power of intellect and knowledge, to the power of beauty. The sense of con inct, too, meets with fewer trials in his class. To some extent, however, their contiguous-poess to the aristocratic class has now the effect of materializing them, as it does the class of newly enriched people. The most palpable action is on the young amongst them, and on their standard of life and enjoyment. But in general, for this whole class, established facts, the materialism which they see regnant, too mach block their mental herizon, and limit the possibilities of things to them. They are deficient in openness and dexibility of green lay of ideas, in faith and arior. Civ-THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. They are delicint in openness and flexibility mind, in free play of ideas in faith and axior. C ilized they are, but they are not much of a c ilizing force; they are somehow bounded and effective.—" Mixed Essays."

"You ask me," said Arminus, "why I call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle-class Macaulayese. I call it Macaulayese because it has the same internal and external characteristic being a hard metallic movement with nothing of the soft play of life, and the internal characteristic being a perpetual semblance of hitting he right nail on the head without the reality. And I call it middle class Macaulayese, because it has these faults without the compensation of great studies and of conversance with great affairs, by which Maraulay partly redeemed them."—" Friendship's Garland." MIDDLE-CLASS MACAULAYESE.

The content of the recognition o But, with the increasing number of those who awake to the intellectual life, the number of those also increases, who, having awake to it, go_on with it, follow where it leads them. And it leads them to see that it is their business to learn the real truth about the inportant men, and things, and books, which interest the human mind. For thus is gradually to be acquired a stock of sound ideas, in which the mind will habitually move, and which alone can give to or judgments security and solidity. To be satisfied with fine writing about the object of one's study, with having it praised or blamed in accordance with one's own likes or dislikes, with any conventional treatment of it whatever, is at this stage of growth seen to be futile. At this stage rheteric, even when it it so good as Macaulay's, dissatisfies. And the number of people who have reached this stage of mental growth is constantly, as things are now, increasing; increasing by the very same law of progress which plants the beginnings of mental life in more and more persons who, until now, have never known mental life at all. So that while the number of those who are delighted with rhetoric such as Macaulay's is always increasing, the number of those who are delighted with it is always increasing too.—"Mixed Essays." Essays.

THE LATE S. R. GIFFORD.

The late Sanford R. Gifford, the artist, whose obituary appeared in yesterday's Tribune, was loved as well as admired by all who knew him, and by sone more than the authors of New-York. William Cul les Bryant appreciated his friendship, as he had done that of his early master, Cole. Bayard Taylor described the character of his art-work in the process to his " Pic-ture of St. John"; and Mrs. Elizab th Stoddard, the wife of the poet, dedicated to him her novel of "Temple House" in the following inscription: TO S R. G., ARTIST.

To me, imprisoned, by the hand of art You bring the cloude i mountains, my desire, The tranquil river, and the unquiet sea. The far, vast morning, and the crimson eve. And stient days, that brood among thick leaves, When, in the afternoon, the Summer sun Is sleeping in the hazy, yellow West; And my soul's atmosphere grows like the scene. For though acquainted still with inferry, I dream that all the boundaries of my days Contain the unknown, veiled happiness. I offer you these pictures, drawn from thought, With all the art I have-in black and white. New-York, May 5, 1867.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York WILLIAM MEAD, EDWARD II. MEAD and DARLUS MEAD, composing the firm of Mead Broaters, Plannards, agrand MARY S. THORNE and CHARLES R. THORNE Jr., her husband, defendants. Summons. Trail desired in New York County. To the above naive it defendant. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plainting Storney, which twenty days after the service of this summons, excinave of the day of servere, and in case of your radius to be foundable of the day of servere, and in case of your radius to be foundable. hy default, for the property of the property o

To the defendants:

MARY S. THORNE and CHARLES R. THORNE IT.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by jublication,
pursuant to an order of the Ros. THEODORICH R. WEST.
BROOK, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State
of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1880, and Real
with the complaint in the office of the Cirk of the City and
County of New York, at the County Court House in the said
City of New York.—Dated New York, June 28, 1880,
DAVIES, WORK, MONAMER & HILTON,
Plainting Attorneys.

MINES AND MINING.

There was little in to-day's mining share market that calls for comment. The market was dull and generally prices were steady. Of the Leadville properties, Chrysolite, after selling at 67g, closed at 634, an advance of 18 on Saturday's closing figures; Little Chief was 15 cents lower, at 3.25; Amie 4 cents higher at 69, and Climax was steady. Consolidated Virginia further declined to 3.15@314, and California to 1.95@2. Hukill held its own at 1.75, after sales at 1.70. Green Mountain stood at 314. and Rising Sun was steady with 1.85 bid. Silver Nugget was 5 cents higher at 1.20, Barbee and Walker steady at about 5, and Battle Creek at 312, By and By dropping to 90 cents. Calaveras continued to be active and weak, declining from 41@42 cents to 34@35 cents. Bonanza Chief was more sought for at 30 cents, but the low priced stocks wore mostly neglected. We note sale of Robinson Consolidated at 95s. Horn Silver at 165s. Bassick at 934. and Eureka Consolidated at 164s. The dealings at the American Stock Exchange to-day were larger than for some time past, Amie being largely dealt in, 15,000 shares changing hands at the second call, 3,000 at the first and 1,700 at the third. The new Board seems to be thriving. The market closed quiet and steady. By and By dropping to 90 cents. Calaveras con-

N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. SECOND CALL-12:30 P. M.

Culaveras	Dahlonega	California	Leeds
1800 41	653.35	10 2.05	Bona'za Chief
100 120 41	200 bito. 3.35	Dahlonega	Relle Iste
200 h 20 41	200 b39. 3.35 200 8.30	30012	10080
000 00041	Amie	400	Con Pacific
200 800 40	Amie 100 s365	La Crosso	50 1.30
D00 D31	500,	100 30	Goodshaw
200 80	500 b3068		
1500 630	500 b3	2000 030 30	Danderberg
1500 37	500 0807	Dankara	100 1.80
500 83 666	50083067	Buckeye	50 1.85
2600 36	500, 610, .68	100063	Tinkill
200 8387	Robinson	10021	200 1.70
1000 bl0 .38	500 9.63	Cumax	Tietla Chief
260037	500 9.63 Chrysotte	200 630 1.70	100 43 3 50
100	illida D.uo	200 000 *****	
1700 beat 300	200 85 6.65	TRANSM STORESTS	500
100b3040	Baastek	300,10.00	Red Elephant
600	100 9.00	Lucerne	100 65
20087	110 9.50		Transpara
Con Virginia		200 a3, .16	COUNTY OF

THIRD CALL-2:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

-	Dirand Rea	Chrysolite	Bald Mount's
Barbee & W'r	200 . 63. 1.00 California 100 . 2.10 100 s10. 2.10 Durango 500	200 . 53. 6% 200. 53. 6% 200. 53. 6% 100 s30. 6% Co. er Knob	Silver Nugg 700 1.1 100 b30, 1.2 Climax 160 1.7 200, b30 1.7

	Committee of the Commit	41500000	Hukin
270066 200067 1000 83 67	500 1.95 Con Virgita 100 3.20	Citmax 600, b30, 1.75 Little Chief 100 35 Silver Nugget 400. 120 100, b5, 1.20 200 b10, 1.20 800, b30, 1.25	500 83. 1.75 900 1.75 Copper Kneb 1000 45 1000 44 1000 83. 43

40007	30063. 69	1	
	THIRD CA	LL-2 P. M.	
500	Chrysolite 500 .s39 62 900 .s99. 62 700 b10 63 200 b5 63	Eureka Con 40 bi0 16 s Climax 700 b30 1.75 By-and-Bye 100 90 Crowell 100 16 Copper Knob	100

Seventeen bars of silver, valued at \$25,071 45, were received in this city from the mines yesterday. For the week ending Angust 21 the mill of the Ontario silver mine of Utah produced \$45,482 92 in bullion from 278 net tons, making \$129,589 95 for twenty-one days. The ore extracted from the mine during the week, 429 tons, amounted to 124½ tons from the fourth, 125½ from the fifth, and 179½ from the sixth levels. The west drift in the 600-foot level was extended twelve feet, making the total length 637 feet. The ote on hand in ore-houses Angust 21 was 3,685 tons.

For the week ending Angust 24 Chrysolite delivered to the smelters 640 tons of ore. The ore paid for during the week was 528 tons, and 573 tons were delivered and left initially for Cash receipts for the week were \$44,554, making a total from Angust 1 to August 24 of \$115,308. Certainly not a bad showing for twenty-four days.

Latest advices from the Hukill state that the mine is producing about twenty-five tons of first and a little over one ton of second-class ore daily. The stopes throughout the mine are looking exceedingly well. The north drift on the third level is in 136 feet. From the shafe the face of the drift shows a streak of low grade ore, which appears to improve as progress is made.

A telegram received in this city vesterday from

shows a streak of low grade ore, which appears to improve as broaress is made.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from the assistant managing director of the Bonanza Chief, in tunnel. Vein shows 56 feet may ore. Will start shaft immediately on hanging wall, and sink 250 feet in ore body. Ore in sight estimated at 15,000 tons. Will send estimate from Helena foundry for sixty-stamp mill to crush 100 tons daily." daily.

Superintendent Gird, of the Tombstone, telegraphs
Superintendent Gird, of the Tombstone, telegraphs under date of August 26, as follows: "New body rich ore in 90-foot level of Goodenough mine, Mills turning out \$4.500 daily. Ore reserves increas-A new map of the Bodie Mining District will soon

A new map of the board strong District witt soon be issued. The survey has been made by Deputy United States Surveyor C. L. Anderson, and is accurate in all its details. A great want has always been felt regarding info mation relative to mining locations which the forthcoming map is expected to

Alining.

ALTA MONTANA COMPANY. Capital, \$5,000,000. Shares, \$10 each. Unassessable.

OFFICER September 16 AND 18 WALL STREET.

BARCELONA MINING COMPANY,
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.
Office 115 Ironaway, New-York.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
Capital, \$5,000,000, in 200,000 shares of the par value of \$25,
President, Pavil C. Ferris. 'Vi - President, A. J. Severance, Managiting Director, W. F. Leon, Secretary, E. D.
Barney, Trusteys, Drynd C. Ferris, A. J. Severance, N. Ya,
W. F. Leon, Bellmont, Nevadia, John V. Junes, U. S. Scuator,
Nevada, J. B. S. Vinings, 150 Pears, K. N. Ya,
Lutriel, 40 Broodst, New-York; Wim L. Flagier, Supervisor
Albany Co., N. Y. Superintendine of nimes, W. F. Baford:
Company's ankers, American Exchange National Basks,
Registers of Transfers, Union Trust Company, New-York
Company's Counsel, Molmes and Adams

BONANZA CHIEF GOLD MINING CO. Capital, \$1,000,c.0. Shares, \$1 each unassessa ble. Fresident, W. W. WICKES, Vice-president, MICHAEL SNOW: secretary, R. F. BROOKE, University A. A. BACHARDSON, G.C. ROB. INSON, ALANSON TRASK, W.W. WICKES, MICHAEL SNOW, or New-York, Colle SaUNDERS, Montana For last require at the office. For particulars inquire at the office, 16 AND 18 WALL STREET

COLORADO CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED OLORADO CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED

MINING CO.

At Georgetown, Clear Creez Counte, Col. (terminus of the
Scotorado Central Railroad). Capital stock, \$5,000,000 in
Scotorado Central Railroad. Capital stock, \$5,000,000 in
Scotorado, Central Railroad. Capital stock, \$5,000,000 in
Scotorado, Central Railroad. Capital stock, \$6,000 states
Company. President, Paul Lichtenstoin, Vice-President,
Iterno, R. Baitzer, Secretary and Treasurer, Albert Krohn;
Assistant Secretary, Paul O. a Esterhasy. Manager in Colorado, George W. Hall.

Licettenat Colonel of Engineers, U. & A.

Mining.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Leadville, Cojorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 shares; \$50 each.

Daniel S. Appieton, President.

Dixko Pekkay, Sepretary

Principal Offices, No. 110 Brossiway, New For EAGLE RIVER

CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of New York,
Principal Office, 137 Broadway, N. Y.
Own thirty mines and one mill site situated in Ragio River
District, Summit County, Col.: capital \$10,000,000; 1,000,000
shares; pur value of \$10; stock full paid and unanessable.

OFFICERS: Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, President. Hon. CALVIN T. HUBBERG. President.

E. A. MERRITT. Vice-President.

MARTIN THATCHER, Secretary and Treasurer

TRUSTRES—Abel D. Breed, Charles Waite, jr., Edwis A.

Merritt, Hon. Adelbert Ames, Jonas G. Reed, Proderick W. Bowen, Edwin J. Wootsey.

RON SILVER MINING COMPANY.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado,
Capital, 110,000,000; 500,000 Shares #20 each,
Geo. D. Roberts, President. D. #. Verdenii, Secretary
Odices, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

MOHAVE MINING and MILLING CO.
Location of Mines. Mineral Park, Arityma.
Capital, \$1,000,000; 102,000 shares; \$10 each.
E M Cark, President; W. D. Chaplin, Treasurer; R. W. Q.
Merington, Secretary. Offices, No. 120 Broadway, New York. OFFICE GREGORY MINING COMPANY
ROOM 66, NO. 35 BBOADWAY NEW YORK CITY,
August 19, 1880.

ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. Mines at Ten Mile, Sammit Co., Coloras Capitat, \$10,090,000; 200,000 shares, \$50 Geo. D. Roberts, President. D. F. Verdenab Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York UNADILLA MINING CO., 52 Broadway, N. Y.; mines in Clear Creek County, Col.; castal, 500,000 shares, at 41 each stock unassessable; listed and registered at N. Y. Monog Stock Exchange, monthly report published. Trustees—S. F. Dunn, F. A. White, President, A. H. Allen, Vice-president; John F. Scott, treasurer; Wm. Whitlock, secretary.

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Extra sallings on alternate Saturdays.

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RED STAR LINE-FOR ANTWERP. Sattling every Saturday alternately from Philadelphia and ow-York, for Antwerp, Isading passengers within a few urs' ride of the important points of interest on the con-tent.

BELGENLAND, Saturday, Sept. 4, 5 p. m.
BRITISH EMPIRE saturday, Sept. 4, 8 a. m.
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PELE WRIGHT & SONS., denoted Agents,
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Pler of Company (new) No. 42 North River, host of Mortous,
Travellers by this line avoid both trainer by English rail,
way and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small
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CUION LINE.

UNITED STAYES MAIL STEAMERS,
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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
WISCONSIN THE SDAY, AGE, 31, 2p. m.
ARIZONA TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 2p. m.
NEVADA TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 7p. m.
NEVADA TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 7p

and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), Sec. \$80 and State. State and Sta WILLIAMS & GUION,

MPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.

Sept. 2 LESSING.

Sept. 28 HERDER.

Sept. 20 WIELAND.

Rares of passage to Plymouth. London. Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of Eng. and : Frost Com.

\$100; Second Cablo, \$60; Steerage, \$30, tound trip at reduced rates. Steerage from Hamburg of Havre, \$25.

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SERVICE OF THE COMPANY COMPANY

No. 61 Broad-st. N. V.

MPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK.
BOUTHAMFTON AND BREMEN
BUT SAL SOPE 1- MAIN.
SAL SOPE 1- MA

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Philadelphia office. No. 105 south 4th-sk.

NATIONAL LINE.—From Pier 39, N. R.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN, Sept. 4, 3 p. m. EGYPT, Sept. 11, 19 a. m.
*HOLLAND, Sept. 2, p. m. 11 t. t. y. o. t. 9, 8 a. m.
Cabin, \$50 to \$70, carrency prepati steerage tickets, \$25,
Being \$5, lower than most lines. F. W. J. HURST. Manages
69 and 78 Broadway, N. Y. NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL
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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Caul. Footo... Wednesday. Sept. 3.
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eaking from Pier toot of Canadast. North River, For San Francisco via the Lebtuus of Paramia. ACAPULCO. Tueshay, Aug. 31, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico. From San I ranciaco to Japon and China. CITY OF TOKTO. Saturday, Sopt. 18, 2 p. ms. From San Francisco to Homeliui, New Zeniand and Australia.

CITY OF LOVACE CONTROL OF CONTROL

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Steamers leave WATSON'S STORES, Brooklyn.

ROTTERDAM: Wed. Aug. 23 | MAAS Sat sept. 1.

1st Cabin. \$60.-\$70. 24 Cabin. \$50. Storage, \$18 R.
CAZAUX. Gen. Agt. 27 South Williamst. FUNCH. EDYS

& CO. 27 South Williamst. FUNCH. EDYS

L. W. MORRIS, on Broadway, General Passage Agent.

RATES.—Saloon, \$50 and \$100. Steerage, \$15. Return lickers on favorable terms.

These strainers carry methor extits, sheep nor pict. For insteed on plans and other traorination apply at the Company's Odices, No. 37 Broad gay. New York, or No. 149 Walnutest, Philadelphia.

R. J. CORTIS, Again.

Droposils.

MPROVEMENT OF HARBOR of CHARLES TON, S. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in dup of the Arcsection the undersigned will be received at toos off e main 12 of on L. mon, on the 14th day of september 1850 at when the and place than will be opened in presence of bidders, for constructing will be opened in presence of bidders, for constructing the proposed of the construction will be opened in presence of bidders, for constructing the proposed of the construction will be opened in presence of bidders, for constructing the construction of S. C. Specifications, instructions to bidders, blanks for proposed &c., may be obtained at this office of from capting James C. Post, Ceries of Ling Beers, Charleston, S. C. Q. A. Gleichlick, Li. Col. of European

UNITED STATES ENGINERS OFFICE ALSO DESIGNATED STATES ENGINERS OFFICE ALSO DELEGATED TO THE ST. JOHN'S DEWCE Florida, and the entrance to Comberland Sound between Florida and discouple.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addivessed to the indersigned, with the received at this office and 12 offices, notice they will be entered to presente of bian ex, for estimating fetcles at the month of the st. John's River, Florida, and also at the entered to present to bian ex, for estimating fetcles at the month of the st. John's River, Florida, and also at the entered to the works with be for apparatus and the proposals therefor must be entered as controlled and the proposals therefor must be entered as sented between